(XLVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2431.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1793.

BRUSSELS, *May* 31.

OUR government seems no longer disposed to afford an asylum to the French officers who deserted with Dumourier—and it has ordered general Valence to depart the Low Countries immediately. He must be by this time in London. He is one of those wretched friends to the French revolution, who have put on the mask of hypocrisy in consequence of the Austrian successes.—Creature of the duke of Orleans, he has abandoned him; subject of Louis XVI. and loaded with his favours, he has borne arms for the protection of that unfortunate monarch's assassins, and left them but when he thought their affairs desperate. Dumourier is arrived to pursue the same course. This political Proteus, this unprincipled and immoral man, is without doubt going with his friend to increase the party of the republico constitutional Smith, ci-devant Perigord, who makes constitutions in London, and still follows his profession of stock-jobbing.——Your government must needs be very patient thus to protect these turbulent and dangerous men, who have ruined their own country for the sole pleasure of making a noise and satiating their lust of gold.

MONS, *May* 27.

The wound of colonel Mark is not dangerous.

The tomb of general Dampierre is in the midst of the camp of Famars.

It has three fronts with the following inscriptions—On the side of Mons, "He detested traitors; he loved his country." On the side of Valenciennes, "His virtues assure to him immortality;" and on the side of Paris, "Soldiers of liberty, French republicans, he was to you a rare example of valour and civism."

The suburbs of Valenciennes are on fire; that of Marli is altogether consumed.

COBLENTZ, *May* 25.

General Bournonville, and his four fellow prisoners, arrived here last night from Maestricht, and were immediately lodged in the prisons of the fortress of Ehrenbriettstein.

TOURNAY, *June* 4.

Every thing here remains much in the same state as when I had the pleasure of addressing my last letter to you. We however have heard the cannonading again, on the side of Valenciennes, this morning and late last night. An idea seems to have gone through the British camp, that a pretty general salute will be fired from the different cannon round Valenciennes this day, in honour of the king's birth-day; and that the bombardment will likewise begin this day. The combined armies seem determined upon expediting the siege of this city and of Conde, as they have, independent of the military, collected labourers to dig trenches and construct batteries, which, in point of number, would form no inconsiderable army, it being said that there are above twelve thousand of them, and reinforcements are daily arriving.

The people here seem almost as much displeased with the military conduct of the Dutch troops, as they were with the civil one of the Prussians. Within these two days, they have sent from the grand camp, two battalions of Prussian infantry, and five squadrons of Prussian cavalry, to join the Dutch troops encamped near this place.

News from Ostend you will have more speedily than I can furnish. All we know here is, that the second division of cavalry is landed, and that they had not all time to put their horses into the stables before they were ordered (the queen's bays, I understand, particularly) to join the Dutch troops who were retreating into Ostend from Furnes, a small town between that place and Dunkirk, and make head against the French, who had driven them from thence. It is said here that Furnes is retaken.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

May 20.

RIOTS in the CONVENTION.

M. Buzot insisted on the necessity of free deliberation. The galleries, he said, were filled with blood-thirsty women, intent on murder; and much art was used in order to keep honest and respectable citizens out of them.

A tumult now ensued in the galleries; but the convention having at length decreed, that the delinquents should be sent to prison, a momentary calm was restored.

M. Vergniaud observed, that it was impossible the republic could stand without a constitution. Having moved to punish the men and women who hiss from the galleries, a violent uproar took place, in the course of which the last speaker was accused by M. Duhem of being one of Dumourier's accomplices, and by M. David of being an assassin.

On this the convention passed a decree reprimanding the latter as a calumniator.

Vergniaud—The royal tygers leagued against France, and Pitt, Cobourg and Dumourier, wished for nothing better than that these sort of debates should be permitted. It is they who wish to perpetuate our anarchy, and render their victories more easy. Those riotous men are the assassins employed by foreign powers, the agents of Pitt and Cobourg, the accomplices of Dumourier; they will not suffer us to form our constitution, or repair our finances for the support of the war. These men prevent us every day from discussing a single question. [Murmurs, and a cry for the order of the day.] Citizens, you have formidable enemies to overcome; despotism attacks the republic from without, and anarchy within. We cannot ourselves contend with the first—our brave battalions are employed in that charge; but we will combat with the last, body to body. It is our duty. Our battalions shed their blood in fighting tyrants—let us shed ours in vanquishing anarchy.

I move that an extraordinary convocation of the sections be summoned for to-morrow night, and that this day's proceedings be sent to them; that an additional guard should be demanded of them for supporting the regularity and defending the members of the convention.

Referred to the committee of legislation.

MAY 23.

PLOTS against the CONVENTION.

Deputies from the section of Fraternity appeared at the bar, in order to denounce certain plots formed against the liberty and the lives of their representatives.

They began by reading the following extract from their register:

The commissioners charged by the general assembly of the section to examine into the proofs of plots formed against the public safety, report, that the revolutionary committee of their section have declared to them, that in the assembly held on Sunday and Monday last, at the mayor's house, it had been agitated to make another 10th of August business, which should be followed by another like the 3d of September: that on the day appointed 22 members of the convention should have their throats cut, and be afterwards thrown into the Seine, and it should be reported that they had emigrated. The mayor had opposed these measures, and said, if such questions were agitated, he would adjourn the sitting.

"Legislators! (adds the deputation) in the name of France, and out of respect to yourselves, do not suffer such conspiracies to pass any longer unpunished. Rely on the energy of good citizens. If your measures are timid, the factious will grow more bold.—You yourselves will be destroyed.

"We will take no new oath, but we will be answerable to you, our representatives." [Applauded.]

Several members moved, that the mayor of Paris be ordered to the bar.

Marat accused Dufriche Valaze of a plot; but the other produced some papers alluded to, by which it appeared, that Marat's suspicions were founded on circular letters, requiring a full attendance of the members of the convention.

MAY 24.

MEASURES of GENERAL SAFETY.

In consequence of the report from the extraordinary committee of twelve, the convention decreed as follows:

Art. 1. The national convention places the public property, the representatives of the nation, and the city of Paris, under the protection of all good citizens.

2. Every citizen of Paris shall immediately repair to the place of general meeting belonging to his department.

3. The captains shall take an account of all the armed men in their companies, as well as of all absentees.

4. The guard of the national convention shall be reinforced by two men from each company—no citizen can employ a deputy unless he is a public functionary, employed in the public departments, or sick, which must be properly authenticated.

5. Every citizen shall at all times be ready to act when called on.

6. Until some general commandant is named over the armed force of Paris, the oldest officer shall do his duty.

7. The sittings of the several sections shall not be permitted after ten o'clock at night.

8. No stranger shall be admitted to the deliberations of any of the sections to which he does not belong.

9. When any of the sections wish to confer with each other, it shall only be done after shewing a proper authority from the president for it.

10. The national convention charges the committee of twelve to consider of some immediate plan for the preservation of the public tranquillity.

11. The present decree shall be immediately proclaimed through every section.

On Monday, May 13, Condorcet observed, that it was in vain to dissemble any longer the dangers of the republic, the fall of which was threatened by an union of fanaticism and aristocracy. The nation had demanded a constitution, as the sole remedy of these evils; and an efficacious one it promised to be. But this was not all, and he therefore should propose to his colleagues, not immediately to name successors, but to fix an epoch when, provided their constitutional labours should not be as yet terminated, the nation might proceed to the choice of new mandatories, and be satisfied that the powers of the present ones were not to be perpetual.

He should therefore propose, in the form of a decree,

1. That, provided the primary assemblies should not before that time be convoked, to accept or refuse the constitution which is to be presented to the people, they are and remain convoked for the first of the ensuing November to elect a new convention.

2. The new convention shall be elected in the same forms, and conformably to the regulations prescribed by the act of the legislative body dated in August, 1792.

3. Should a new convention be then necessary, it shall meet on the 15th of December next.

General Santerre appeared at the bar, and made this address:

"We are ready to set out for La Vendee, and to-morrow and the ensuing days twelve or fourteen thousand men will set out. We have 80 guns, and abundance of ammunition.

"To make our successes more certain, I propose to you to decree,

1st. "To all the battalions of volunteers who are not inscribed, an experienced officer shall be annexed.

2dly. "All the citizens of Paris, who have serviceable muskets, shall deliver them to those who are to set out. The war minister shall recompense them by fusils to be repaired for that purpose.

3dly. "Santerre is authorised to communicate to two members of the committee of public safety, the means he has devised for the activity of the service of the artillery.

4thly. "The war minister shall have at his disposal six hundred thousand livres for the repair of the fusils, and five hundred thousand for the execution of the preceding article."

The general concluded by suggesting,

"That after the counter-revolutionists shall have been subdued, an hundred thousand men may readily make a descent on England, there to proclaim an appeal to the English people on the present war.

Referred to the committee of public safety.

Choudieu, a deputy, in a letter from Angers, dated the 11th inst. stated, that since the taking of Thouars by the insurgents, no further progress had been made by them. Had they instantly advanced, the city of Saumur must have fallen into their hands, for the panic was general, and had even communicated itself to the battalion of Rosental.

Barrere announced, that the executive council, conformable to the wish of the soldiers of the northern army, had appointed over them general Custine——Houchard was to have the provisional command of the armies of the Rhine and Moselle.

MAY 25.

A decree was passed relative to an exchange of prisoners.

Leguinis demanded to be heard—"It is high time the convention should purge the republic of the remnants of royalty which reside among them. Four representatives of the people are worth all the kings in Christendom. I therefore move, that the prisoners in the Temple be offered in exchange for the four convention deputies. Hostages will not give force to our arms———It is courage alone which can make us triumph."

Roux opposed the motion. "It dishonours the courage of our colleagues, who would willingly bleed in the service of their country."

After some debate the convention passed to the order of the day.

Pele denounced the minister of war.

Genissieux demanded a more vigorous and extensive decree on the subject. "All the ministers (said he) except him for the home department, refuse to obey the orders of the convention. I move for the removal of all the ministers."

Marat said, that the proposition of Genissieux had no other views than to get himself elected to the president's chair. All the misfortunes of the republic originate from this cause—that every man of abilities is bribed by foreign gold. He here paid some compliments to his own party, and said, they are all incorruptible men, who disdained gold—the whole executive council are the accomplices of Dumourier.

The investigation of the charges against the ministry was referred to the committee of public safety.

A deputation from the council-general of the commons of Paris appeared at the bar. It declared, that

the imminent danger of the country had made the council conſider it to be their duty to declare itſelf permanent. It demanded, that the charge of plots againſt the lives of the national deputies ſhould be ſigned, and delivered to the revolutionary tribunal, ſo that the culpable or calumniators, ſhould be amenable to the laws. It was demanded, that the ſentence of Herbert, a member of the convention, now in the Abbaye priſon, ſhould be immediate, ſo that he might be acquitted or condemned.

The preſident replied, "Juſtice ſhall be ſpeedily adminiſtered, but I declare that if the city of Paris attempts any violence againſt any one of its repreſentatives, the deſtruction of the city will follow—and the Seine be purpled with blood."

The reply produced an obvious ſenſation.

LONDON, *June* 4.

General Dumouriez is hourly expected in England. His friend Valence is at Bath.

The circumſtances of general Dampierre's death, on the 8th ult. are thus related to us by an officer who was on the ſpot, but is ſince arrived in England.

Dampierre himſelf was not in the engagement with the allied armies, when he was killed. The general, hearing that the Britiſh guards had advanced to the aſſiſtance of the Pruſſians, had a deſire to ſee how his troops would meet the Engliſh for the firſt time in a general engagement. He accordingly was riding down a hill, accompanied by ſome of his ſtaff-officers, when he was eſpied by ſome of our troops, who knew him to be ſome perſon of rank by his retinue. A cannon ball was aimed at him, which knocked him off his horſe, and he died in conſequence.

Immediately on the acquittal of the French general Miranda, the populace placed on his head a civic crown, and carried him triumphantly to his Hotel, in the ſuburb St. Germain—a ſtriking proof that the Jacobins, his accuſers and perſecutors, have now little influence left at Paris.

June 10. It is underſtood to be the wiſh of Mr. Fox's friends, to raiſe a ſum ſufficient to enable them to purchaſe for that gentleman an annuity of 3000l. for life—to diſcharge his debts, which are ſomewhere about 10,000l.—and to pay him one year's annuity in advance. Mr. Coke, Mr. Lambton and Mr. Wharton, give 3000l. each—34,000l. had been paid on Thurſday morning, and there were names for very large ſums to be produced immediately.

NANTES.——The abſurd reports and ſtatements reſpecting the ſurrender of this place, and the ſlaughter made there by the royaliſts, are contradicted by the recent arrival of Mr. Goodall, who has brought to the admiralty intelligence from Nantes of ſo late a date as the 3d inſtant, thirteen days later than the pretended capture. The city was not then even inveſted, nor was there a royaliſt army in the neighbourhood. The iſland at the mouth of the Loire, of which the royaliſts had poſſeſſion for four or five weeks, has been retaken by the troops of the convention, who have alſo had ſome other ſucceſſes in that neighbourhood.

The Dutch mail, arrived this morning, contains nothing intereſting; their accounts from France inform us, that the principal body of the inſurgent army had been completely defeated by the army of the convention.

CAMP near VALENCIENNES.

Sunday, June 2, 1793.

From the village of St. Sauveur, we can approach within 300 yards of Valenciennes. The enemy ſeem buſy in repairing the works, &c.

On that ſide I believe the principal attack will be made, as the ground is very favourable. On the left is a height, which in a great meaſure commands the horn-work, which is likewiſe commanded and enfiladed from the eaſt ſide of mount Anſin.

We break ground to night, and I have juſt ſeen the firſt working party, under the command of lord Charles Fitzroy, march off.—The duke of York commands the ſiege. Ferraris, the celebrated Auſtrian engineer, conducts it. Moncrieff will, I hope, have a good deal to ſay, as he has that buſtle and activity which is two often wanting in the Germans. From the ſituation of the place, which is commanded on every ſide and from every appearance, I do not think it will be a tedious buſineſs.

Conde holds out, and will do ſo while it has proviſions, being totally unattackable, from the extenſive inundations, and is beſides one of the beſt and moſt regular fortifications in France.

The garriſon of Valenciennes is ſuppoſed to be about 4 or 5000, and is ſaid to be very badly ſupplied with munition de guerre.—They have killed a great number of horſes, the carcaſes of which we can perceive round the glacis, a proof they do not abound in forage.

If like uncle Toby, you have a mind to carry on the ſiege along with us, you will probably find a plan of the town in the memoirs of Turenne, or Luxemburg, by one of whom, I think, it was laſt taken, and I do not believe the works have been much added to ſince.

The enemy have juſt begun to fire on the working party. They are alſo cannonading the Auſtrians on Mount Anſin, who are likewiſe at work. Us they have not yet diſcovered, and I hope will not till the men are under cover.

Tueſday, June 4.

We have had two parties out, but without any loſs. Since writing my laſt, I have examined the heights of Anſin, and the wood on the left of the French, through which Clairfayt attacked them. They had fortified themſelves ſo ſtrongly and thrown ſo many obſtacles in the way, that on his firſt attack he was beat back, and, at laſt ſucceeded no farther than in getting poſſeſſion of the wood. The entrenchments on the hill were abandoned by the enemy on the morning of the 24th, after the other part of the army had made their retreat through Valenciennes. Had he ſucceeded at firſt it appears highly probable that they would have been ſhut up in that town; and doubtleſs that was the great object of the day. At preſent, they are reported to be between Bouchain and Cambrai.

Cobourg has croſſed the Scheld, and his camp I am told, extends almoſt to the firſt of theſe places. The Hanoverians occupy the camp of Famars with the greater part of their troops. On this ſide the Ronelle are three battalions of Hanoverian grenadiers, with their left at Preſau; two regiments of their cavalry, and one regiment of Hungarian infantry. The ſecond Britiſh brigade on the left of Areu; the guards on the right of it, then two Auſtrian battalions extending nearly to Onaing.

In the front of them the Eſterhazi huſſars, and then in the village of St. Sauveur, which covers the right of the whole poſition, two companies of Croats, and two free battalions (viz. O'Donnel and Melechowſki) whoſe out-poſts extend almoſt to the glacis of the horn-work. Clairfayt inveſts all the other ſide of the town, each wing extending to the Scheld, and Mount Anſin, nearly in the centre. With the aſſiſtance of Ferraris's map, this will give you an idea of the manner in which this place is inveſted, and nothing can be more complete.

Of miſcellaneous articles, great number are of courſe in circulation—the following, however, is certain:—In the baggage taken by the 12th dragoons, was a portmanteau of an officer, in which was found an unfiniſhed letter, where among other things, he ſtates, that ever ſince the deſertion of Dumourier, the diſcipline of the army was growing worſe; that at Famars all was confuſion and inſubordination; that the troops of the line were heartily ſick of the cauſe, and ſuſpected, and hated the others; and that their loſs from the 8th to the 12th of May, had not been leſs than 8000 men.

Cuſtine is ſaid to be at Liſle, and we imagine will endeavour to break the cordon in that quarter. For my part, I do not ſee that it is of much conſequence, if we can keep the navigation of the Scheld open, which there can be but little doubt.

The utmoſt harmony prevails between us and the Auſtrian troops; they ſeem to look upon us with much partiality, and conſider us as their old and natural friends. When you conſider what has been done before the ſeaſon in which a campaign generally opens, I do not think you can accuſe them of delay: at the ſame time it is evident that the rapidity of their ſucceſs has put it out of their power to reap every poſſible advantage from it. Great reinforcements of men, artillery and horſes, are on the road, and part of them near at hand.

Adieu, for this time—I am in perfect health, and ſo in general is the army.

I have juſt time to add, that colonel Perryn is this moment returned from Bouchain, which place is completely inveſted. Queſnoi is in the ſame ſituation, ſo that we have at preſent no leſs than four fortified places within the line. The French are between Cambrai and Douay, in ſmall numbers; Cuſtine is with them. Once more adieu.

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 15.

"DIED on the 10th inſtant, much regretted by her diſtreſſed parents and deeply affected relatives, Miſs MARY WILKINS, the only daughter of Mr. WILLIAM WILKINS, merchant, in this city, in the ſixteenth year of her age.——The ſudden and unexpected departure of this amiable young lady, in the bloom of youth, affords a ſtriking inſtance of the inſtability and uncertainty of human things!

"Lean not on earth; 'twill pierce thee to the heart;
A broken reed at beſt; but oft, a ſpear;
On its ſharp point peace bleeds, and hope expires!"

From a NEW YORK Paper, of *Auguſt* 7.

Tranſlated—AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS of the BATTLE between the AMBUSCADE and BOSTON frigates.

The challenge given by captain Courtney to captain Bompard, on the 29th ultimo, has become a topic of common converſation. The morning of the day when the challenge was received, the crew of the Ambuſcade had been permitted to make a holiday; notwithſtanding which, as ſoon as they received information of this uncommon and unexpected ſummons, they aſſembled with a diſtinguiſhed cheerfulneſs and zeal, worthy of the cauſe in which they were engaged; and though the ſituation of the frigate would, on common occaſions, have required the work of three days to fit her for ſea, ſhe nevertheleſs, by their extraordinary exertions, weighed anchor in twenty-four hours.

Owing to contrary winds, we did not reach Sandy-Hook until the 31ſt ultimo, at two o'clock, P. M. when the captain ordered to ſteer to the eaſtward, in anxious expectation of ſeeing his antagoniſt at the place of rendezvous, but we did not find him there.

Captain Bompard, ſtimulated by the natural feelings of a ſoldier, to gratify captain Courtney in his wiſhes, ſteered on to the eaſtward five leagues farther, in hopes of meeting this new champion of chivalry, and at four in the morning of the firſt of Auguſt, having then our larboard tacks on board, the wind being nearly north, we diſcovered a ſhip cloſe hauled with her ſtarboard tacks on board, ſeeing at the ſame time an Engliſh brig, at which we fired a gun, and hoiſted our national colours, when the brig wore and hauled her wind on the ſame tack with the ſhip, which we were then convinced was a frigate with French colours flying.

On this captain Bompard ordered the private ſignal to be made, which not being anſwered by the other, left no room to doubt that ſhe was our challenging rival.

In our approach to each other, the Boſton endeavoured to get to windward, but without ſucceſs; at laſt we got ſo cloſe, that captain Courtney threw off his diſguiſe, ſubſtituting in its room the royal colours.

This was at three quarters paſt five, when captain Bompard, in his jacket, with the cap of liberty on his head, came forward, and ſundry times, in a very loud voice, called captain Courtney, by name, who, inſtead of a common reply, very *politely* anſwered with a broadſide.

A thouſand hurras! A thouſand cries of Vive la République Françoiſe! announced to the *Georgiſts* of Halifax, the impreſſion which their royal artillery made on the hearts of *republicans!!!*

The crew of the Boſton was ſilent, and the netting prevented us from ſeeing the face of her brave commander.

The Ambuſcade permitted the Boſton to ſhoot a-head, and then attempted to put about, but miſſing ſtays continued on the ſame tack. The Boſton then wore, when the Ambuſcade backed her main and mizen-top-ſail, and as ſhe paſſed began her fire; it was not quick, but time will probably prove that it was well directed.

The fight continued until three quarters paſt ſeven, when a ſhot carrying away the Boſton's main-top-maſt, ſhe inſtantly wore and made ſail before the wind.

She muſt have ſuffered ſeverely, and we were ſo much crippled in our maſts and rigging, our braces, bowlings, &c. being cut to pieces, that it was ſome time before we could wear, nor could we work the ſhip with the ſame diſpatch the enemy did.

The enemy by this means had gained a conſiderable diſtance from us, being ſtill before the wind with all the ſail ſhe could poſſibly crowd; but we found that the ſtate of our maſts would not admit of a preſs of ſail; we nevertheleſs continued the chaſe until eleven o'clock, when ſeeing that we had no chance of coming up, and diſcovering at the ſame time a Portugueſe brig, within two miles of the Boſton, we made ſail after and captured her, as a proof of our victory and the enemy's defeat.

We then hove to until the neceſſary repairs were completed, and afterwards made the beſt of our way for New-York.

We had ſeven men killed in the action, and fifteen wounded.

Our people ſay they ſaw a number of men thrown overboard from the Engliſh frigate; their wounded, we have great reaſon to believe, are numerous, as our fire, during the whole of the action, was directed with that deliberate coolneſs, characteriſtic of republican valour.

The fire of the Boſton did much more damage to our rigging than to our hull, and I wiſh for the honour of human nature, that I had it not in my power to declare to the world, that, in contradiction to the rules of war, generally adhered to by civiliſed nations, they fired at us a quantity of old iron, nails, broken knives, broken pots, and broken bottles; A mode of warfare with which their enemy was then, and I hope ever will be, unacquainted.

It may be proper to mention, that captain Bompard endeavoured to board the enemy, in which caſe broken bottles would have proved of little ſervice; but this the Britiſh captain prudently avoided: Whether, when all the circumſtances of the challenge are taken into view, his nation will promote him for his act of wiſdom, I cannot ſay. It would be difficult to ſay, whether the cool deliberate courage, or the innocent cheerful gaiety of the citizens of the Ambuſcade, was moſt conſpicuous during the engagement.

Thoſe who had never been in action before, were aſtoniſhed to behold what little effect a broadſide was attended with.

I will ſay nothing of our intrepid captain; it would be doing him an injury to attempt his praiſe.

Our ſhip's colours, torn as they were at the cloſe of the action, have been preſented to the Tammany ſociety of this city, as a token of that reſpect which thoſe virtuous patriots merit, in our opinion, from their republican brethren of France.

WANTED to HIRE,
In a ſmall family,

A WOMAN SERVANT, one who underſtands COOKING and WASHING, and whoſe character is otherwiſe unexceptionable. Further information may be had at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1793.

Auguſt 14, 1793.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Annapolis, the 7th of this preſent month, a ſmall negro man ſlave named CATO, a Guinea negro, but ſpeaks pretty good Engliſh, between 40 and 45 years of age, he is about five feet five or ſix inches high, and well made, round face, large beard, full eyes, and when in liquor his eyes look red, and one of them has a ſmall blemiſh, occaſioned by the ſmall-pox: he has pretty large legs, and a ſhoe-maker by trade—as he went away ſuddenly and unexpectedly, he took no cloaths with him but a cotton ſhirt and country cloth breeches—it is ſuppoſed he is lurking about this town. If he is taken in town, or within ten miles of it, I will give three dollars reward to any one who ſhall bring him home, and if above ten miles eight dollars for ſecuring him in any county gaol, ſo that I get him again, or the reaſonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS HYDE.

Chester-town Races.

TO be run for on Thursday the 24th day of October next, the Eastern Shore of Maryland Jockey Club purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, free only for members of the club, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, the four mile heats.

On Friday the 25th, a purse of TWENTY GUINEAS, free for three or four year old colts or fillies, the property of a member of the club, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of the club, the two mile heats.

And on Saturday the 26th, a town purse will be given, supposed to be about THIRTY or THIRTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horses of the two preceding days excepted, carrying the same weights as above, the two mile heats.

No rider will be permitted to ride without a cap and silk jacket, and the horses must be entered the day preceding the race.

THOMAS WORRELL, Sec.

August 6, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we the subscribers, whose names are underwritten, do intend to apply to the court of Montgomery county at the next November term, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, situate in the said county of Montgomery, to wit: PARTNERSHIP, THE ADDITION to PARTNERSHIP, AIX LA CHAPELLE, THE DROUGHT, and THE JOHN and ANNE, according to the act of the general assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

CHARLES CARROLL,
CLEMENT HILL,
THOMAS OWEN WILLIAMS.

July 28. 1793.

TAKEN up and committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro fellow who says his name is JOE, and that he is the property of FREDERICK FULK, in the commonwealth of Virginia; he appears to be about twenty years of age, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and has a large scar on his right wrist; his cloathing an osnabrig shirt and trousers. His master is requested to come, pay his fees, and take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of Charles county.

Prince George's county, August 3, 1793.

TAKEN up as a stray, a black MARE, about fourteen hands high, ten years old, branded on the near shoulder something like OS, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and appears to be hip-shotten. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

BARTON CALLICO.

COMMITTED to my custody as runaways, two negro men, one says his name is JACK, and that he belongs to FRANCIS SHEPHERD, of Charles county; the other says his name is MOSES, and that he belongs to WILLIAM RUNNER, of Frederick county. Their masters are hereby requested to pay their fees and other expences and take them away, or they will be sold according to law, by

Wm. GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, July 17, 1793.

FOR SALE,

THAT commodious dwelling HOUSE now in the occupation of captain JAMES THOMAS, in this city. For title and terms apply to

F. GREEN.

Annapolis,

ALL persons having balances due them on tobacco, shipped to the address of Messieurs WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co. of LONDON, per my procuration, are desired to take notice, that it is necessary their bills on said company should be endorsed by me, or they will not be paid.

All those indebted to said company, for transactions through my agency, are *earnestly requested* to make immediate payment; and, in order to accommodate such as may find it more convenient to discharge their balances at Elk-Ridge-Landing, during the present inspection of tobacco, they will please to take notice, that I have furnished Mr. EDWARD GWYNN with a list of balances, and copies of each person's account, who is authorised to settle with such as may apply.

The subscriber is instructed to require a strict observance to this notice, and he flatters himself it will be duly attended to and complied with, without further trouble or delay; but if, contrary to his wish and expectation, it should be neglected, he will be under the disagreeable necessity of commencing suits against all delinquents, without the least discrimination, after the first day of September next.

THOROWGOOD SMITH, Agent and attorney in fact for WILLIAM ANDERSON and Co.

July 1, 1793.

I WILL hire my SCHOONER to a careful industrious man, on shares; she carries 1200 bushels of wheat, or about fourteen cord of wood. There are about sixty cord of wood lying at a good landing on my plantation, which any person hiring the schooner may have at a moderate price.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baylands, 10th July, 1793.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Upper Marlborough, and, if not taken up before the first of October, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

REBECCA BAYLY, P. G. county.
Mr. Henry Hill, P. G. county.
William Dent Beall, Esq; 2 letters.
Thomas Lyles, Queen-Anne.
Saml. Tyler, commissary office, Marlborough.
Joshua Hatch, Maryland, P. G. county.
William Gover, P. G. county.
Capt. James Belt, mercht. Queen-Anne.
Mrs Susanna Hatton, near Hannah Brown's ferry.
Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, mercht. Queen-Anne, Patuxent river.
Mr. William Craik, Port-Tobacco.
Mrs. Eliza Moscrop, P. Geo. county, Maryland.
James the carpenter, to be left in the care of John Dockett, Lower Marlborough.
Ben. Oden, Woodyard.
Jacob Duckett, Esq; Queen-Anne.
Mrs. Bonner, Lower Marlborough.
Col. John F. Mercer, Marlborough.
Mr. Joshua Groves, Queen-Anne.
Edwd. L. Wailes, Hannah Brown's ferry.
Doctr. Colmore Beanes, Upper Marlborough.
Edmund Key, near Chapico.
Mrs. Margaret Rogers, Upper Marlborough.
Mrs. Calvert's John, Hunt's gelder.
Thomas Snowden, Esq; Patuxent Iron Works.
Mr. Parke, deputy commissary.
Jacob Bradly, Queen-Anne.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

TAKEN up as a stray, by WILLIAM BROWN, living in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, a small dark MARE, about thirteen hands high, with a small blaze in her face, about thirteen years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* from Anne-Arundel county court, to me directed, will be OFFERED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 11th of September, at 12 o'clock,

PART of two tracts of LAND, the one called BROWSLEY HALL, and the other called WHITE PLAINS, containing about one hundred acres, more or less; taken as the property of THOMAS LANE, and sold to satisfy debts due David Steuart.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the 13th day of September, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,

TWO tracts of LAND, adjoining, with the improvements thereon, the one called FLUSHING, and the other DEEP CREEK, situated on the north side of Severn river, about four miles from Annapolis; taken as the property of JOHN STEUART, and sold to satisfy a debt due Dr. James Steuart, as assignee of the State of Maryland. And on the day following, at the Sheriff's Office, ONE NEGRO MAN, taken as the property of MARGARET, JOHN and RICHARD SAPPINGTON, administrators of Richard Sappington, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William French, and others.

And on the 20th will be SOLD, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, a new three story brick dwelling HOUSE, and a small piece of ground adjoining; taken as the property of HENRY SIBELL, and sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 31, 1793.

By authority from the orphans court of Charles county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 23d of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at Milton Hill, in said county.

NEGROES, stock of different kinds, plantation utensils, and sundry other articles, of the estate of WILLIAM COURTS, deceased.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE creditors of WILLIAM COURTS, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby requested to attend at Milton Hill, in said county, on Monday the 28th of October next, with their claims legally authenticated.

BETSEY COURTS, Administratrix.

July 21, 1793.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland, upon application to the subscriber, at the Treasury-Office, may be supplied with the several species of stock, certificates, &c. which are receivable in payment of their debts, upon reasonable terms. The said subscriber will purchase and dispose of all or any kind of stock, certificates, &c. at suitable prices.

THOMAS MUNROE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that he intends applying to the next county court of this county, which will be held in the city of Annapolis, in September next, for a commission to mark and bound the lines of part of two tracts of land, one called ROPER'S RANGE, and the other ARNOLD GRAY, agreeably to an act of assembly.

JOHN COWMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 30, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called BARNABY MANOR, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

A. ADDISON.

July 26, 1793.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

Church-street,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Paul Richards, directly opposite the Printing-Office, where he executes his business with care and punctuality.

He returns his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, and hopes, from his unremitting attention and assiduity, to merit a continuance of their favours.

N. B. All kinds of silver work executed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.——The highest price given for old silver.

Annapolis, 30th July, 1793.

Lands for Sale.

I shall expose to sale, on Saturday the 31st day of August next, (if fair, if not on Monday the 2d day of September next) at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Webster's tavern, in Baltimore county, about thirteen miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

TWO THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED and SIXTEEN acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, and 17, formerly the property of the NOTTINGHAM COMPANY, purchased by Messr. Stephen Steward, and Co. and from which purchase they have been released.

Six hundred and ninety-eight acres of LAND, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Henry Howard, and from which he hath been released.

One eighth part of the NOTTINGHAM FORGES, formerly the property of ditto, purchased by Mr. Elam Bailey, and from which he hath been released.

Two hundred and forty-four and an half acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 67 and 83, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchased by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which he hath been released.

One hundred and thirty-one and an half acres of LAND, contained in lot No. 27, purchased by Mr. John M'Lure, formerly the property of ditto, and from which he hath been released.

N. B. The whole of the above property lies but a short distance from Baltimore-town.

One hundred and sixty eight acres of LAND, being part of the reserves in Baltimore county, formerly the property of HENRY HARFORD, Esq; purchased by William Sinclair, and from which he hath been released.

And on Tuesday the 3d day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, that valuable property, the wharf and warehouses on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messieurs CHRISTIES, originally purchased by capt. Charles Wells, and capt. Aquila Johns, and from which they were released, and lately sold to Richard Alexander Contee, Esq; who has neglected to comply with the terms of the sale by not bonding to the state of Maryland as required.

And on Thursday the 19th day of September next, (if fair, if not on the first fair day) at 12 o'clock, on the city of Annapolis, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to sale the following property, to wit:

Three hundred and eighty-eight and a quarter acres of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about eighteen miles from the city of Annapolis, called BILLINGHAM, but commonly known by the name of The HOMONY POTS, lately the property of ROBERT SMITH, Esq; and two hundred and ninety acres of LAND, contained in lots No. 39, 75 and 76, being part of Anne-Arundel county Manor, and about the same distance from Annapolis; two of those lots adjoin on Patuxent river.

It is thought needless to give a more particular description of the above property, as all persons desirous of purchasing will view it before the day of sale.

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years, from the first day of December last, one fourth payable on the first day of December next, and so on annually, in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, 26th July, 1793.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of NICK MATTHEWS, who says he is the property of RICHARD THOMAS, of Montgomery county; he is a very black fellow, about five feet ten inches high, twenty seven or eight years old, and has lost the little toe off his right foot; his cloathing are a white kersey jacket and breeches, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a pair of shoes and stockings, the shoes nailed round and through the middle of the soles, he has also with him a nankeen jacket and breeches. The owner of said negro is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for his gaol fees.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, July 26th, 1793.

PROPOSALS

For PUBLISHING a PERIODICAL WORK,

to be entitled,

The MONTHLY MIRROR; or, MARYLAND MUSEUM.

I. IT shall contain a pleasing variety of interesting and entertaining subjects, calculated to improve as well as amuse the mind. The most approved selections from different authors, both ancient and modern, either of Europe or America, will form a part of this work; likewise, the newest improvements and discoveries that have or may be made, within the present century, in each art and science.

II. Extracts from various writers on *Religion, Philosophy, Love, Physic*, and *Divinity*, shall also compose a part of this work.—A space will be assigned for the debates of congress—the debates of the British house of commons—a complete register of foreign and domestic news—essays—poetry—marriages—deaths, &c. &c.

III. Farmers, millers, and mechanics, shall be gratified with a particular description of such methods and machinery as are now in use among the most experienced in the above branches of business, in this country and in Europe.

IV. It shall comprise forty-eight octavo pages, neatly printed, and stitched in blue paper.—Price to subscribers *Twenty Shillings* per annum; others who purchase will have to pay *Twenty-two Shillings* and *Six-pence*, or *a Quarter of a Dollar* each number.

V. As soon as 400 subscribers are procured, this work shall be put to press, and a number delivered regularly in the first week of every month.* Eight pages will be assigned for ADVERTISEMENTS, which may be of peculiar advantage to the manufacturing and trading part of the community in every state in the union; as it is expected to meet with a general circulation throughout the continent, and serve as a vehicle of useful information and instruction to every citizen in the United States.

IT is needless to say much in favour of a publication of this nature.—The utility and convenience of a work of this kind must appear obvious to every person the least acquainted with polite literature, and a general knowledge of the world.—It will contribute towards the stock of necessary information, respecting mercantile affairs, manufactures, agriculture, and commerce; and is meant to convey pleasure as well as profit to those who shall patronise this work.—Readers, of every denomination, shall occasionally be furnished with sketches of real life, and the utmost exertions shall be made to render it as useful a publication as any ever attempted in this country.

Subscriptions are taken in by the publisher PHILIP EDWARDS, JAMES RICE, and AMBROSE CLARK, in Baltimore.

☞ The printers throughout the United States are earnestly requested to give these proposals a place in their news-papers, which will very much oblige their most obedient humble servant,

PHILIP EDWARDS.

Baltimore, June 28, 1793.

N. B. Those subscribers who live at a distance from Baltimore, shall have their books forwarded by the earliest and cheapest conveyance, but at their own risque and expence.

* Half the subscription money to be paid on the delivery of the first number. 5

BY the commissioners appointed to prepare the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &c. within the CITY of WASHINGTON, for the reception of CONGRESS, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800.

SCHEME

OF THE

LOTTERY, No. II.

For the improvement of the FEDERAL CITY.

		Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1	A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000, & cash	30,000, are	50,000
1	ditto -	15,000, & cash	25,000, are	40,000
1	ditto -	15,000, & cash	15,000, are	30,000
1	ditto -	10,000, & cash	10,000, are	20,000
1	ditto -	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1	ditto -	5,000, & cash	5,000, are	10,000
1	Cash prize of	-	- -	10,000
2	ditto -	5,000 each,	are -	10,000
10	ditto -	1,000,	are -	10,000
20	ditto -	500,	are -	10,000
100	ditto -	100,	are -	10,000
200	ditto -	50,	are -	10,000
400	ditto -	25,	are -	10,000
1,000	ditto -	20,	are -	20,000
15,000	ditto -	10,	are -	150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at 8 dollars each, are - 400,000

By this lottery the commissioners will be enabled to give an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the city of Washington.—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, after the manner described in the scheme for the hotel-lottery.

N. B. The sales of the tickets in the lottery, No. II, are deferred till after the drawing of the Hotel-lottery, commencing on the 9th day of September next.

9 S. BLODGET, Agent for the affairs of the city.

May 20, 1793.

SCHEME

OF

WILLIAM ALLEIN's LAND, &c.

LOTTERY.

No. 1,	1 Prize of 529 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city, -	793	10 0
2,	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320	0 0
3,	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood, -	200	0 0
4,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 3, ditto, -	100	0 0
5,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 4, ditto, -	100	0 0
6,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 5, ditto, -	100	0 0
7,	1 ditto of 10 ditto, ditto No. 6, ditto, - -	100	0 0
	1 ditto of 100 dollars cash, -	37	10 0
	21 ditto of 8 ditto each ditto, -	63	0 0
	25 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch snuff at 4s. per pound in bottles, -	435	0 0
	First drawn blank, - -	1	0 0
	173 Prizes.	£. 2250	0 0
	577 Blanks.		
	750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,	£. 2250	0 0

MANAGERS,

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddert, Georgetown; James Belt, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Tillard, Pig-Point; Robert Bowie, Nottingham; Trueman Compton, Magruder's; John Forbes, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, junior, Joseph Wilkinson, William Grahams, Peter Emmerson, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, and of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 to 7 contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 20s. per cord, the cartage to the water little more than half a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warrantees, to be made for the land. Plots of the land may be seen with each of the managers. The cash prizes to be paid on demand; the snuff warranted genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, on Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at the market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

W. ALLEIN.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792. 40

John Randall,

Has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Gilbert Middleton,

Where he has just opened,

A General Assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

Which he will sell cheap

For Cash, Country Produce, or on Credit to his Friends and Customers. 14

CITY of WASHINGTON, January 7, 1793.

A NUMBER of LOTS in this city, will be offered for SALE at auction, by the COMMISSIONERS, on the seventeenth day of September next. One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

17 JOHN M. GANTT, Clerk to the commissioners.

Extract of an act of the general assembly of Maryland, "concerning the territory of Columbia and the city of Washington."

"*Be it enacted*, That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said territory which lies within this state, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this state; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to, and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this state: *Provided*, That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any other or further privilege of a citizen."

THE debtors to Messrs. TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, and Messrs. CRACROFT and HODGKIN, of Maryland, are once more requested to make payment in the course of this summer, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents immediately thereafter.

4 JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, July 12, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, on the 15th instant, a bright bay HORSE, full fifteen hands high, marked with a star in his forehead, and white on both hind feet, trots and gallops, his carriage uncommonly noble, and has been accustomed to run in a carriage. Whoever will return the said horse, shall receive the above sum, from

LUCY CRABB.

Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER next, at twelve o'clock, if fair, if not, the first fair day, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, called MILES END, lying on the head of Parker's creek, in Calvert county, containing 400 acres more or less, with some improvements, the land is rich and very heavily timbered; sixty acres of it, a very rich swamp, which may with a small expence be made a valuable meadow. Two years credit will be given the purchaser, on his executing bonds for the purchase money, with approved security, on the day of sale. Possession delivered at Christmas.

JOHN ROUSBY PLATER.

St. Mary's county, June 16th, 1793.

SCHEME

OF A

LOTTERY

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Potowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000

No. 1,	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre		2140	0 0
2,	1 do. of 84 do. do.		1680	0 0
3,	1 do. of 39 do. do.		780	0 0
1 to 14,	14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each,		910	0 0
	1 prize in cash,		100	0 0
	1 ditto,		50	0 0
	1 ditto,		40	0 0
	647 ditto, of 40s. each,		1294	0 0
				£. 7000
	667 Prizes.			
	3333 Blanks.			

MANAGERS.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stoddert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in City of Washington, on the 9th September next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

☞ TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

37 JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.